



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

and doubtless after mature consideration. Nevertheless, two monuments of the highest importance have been omitted, the theatre of Marcellus and the Porta Maggiore; both of these, but especially the unfinished columns of the latter, have exercised an immense influence over modern architecture. Could the work be somewhat enlarged, these two buildings should be the first to be included. Less important, but still deserving a place, are the Basilica of Constantine and a section of the Neronian aqueduct (if possible, with the Arch of Dolabella). The twenty pages of text accompanying the illustrations are excellent in form and substance.—O. RICHTER, in *Berl. philol. Woch.*, 1890, No. 50.

F. STUDNICZKA. *Kyrene, eine altgriechische Göttin*. Archäologische u. mythologische Untersuchungen. 8vo, pp. xi, 224; 38 cuts. Leipzig, 1890; Brockhaus.

This admirable study contains much more than its title suggests, viz., a discussion of the "Kyrenaic" vases, of a relief from Olympia representing Kyrene in conflict with a lion (from the treasury of the Kyreneans), of the legends of the founding of Thera, of Kyrene, etc. Kyrene, the goddess, is proved to be the counterpart of Artemis. In one of the appendices, F. Dümmler endeavors to prove that Hektor was originally a Theban hero, hardly with success. By the skilful use of archæological materials, the author has produced a book which will be of great service to all workers in the field of Greek religion and culture. It is to be hoped that similar books may soon be written for Naukratis, Rhodes, Kypros, and Krete.—CR., in *Lit. Centralblatt*, 1890, No. 33.

K. WERNICKE. *Die griechische Vasen mit Lieblingsnamen*. Eine archäologische Studie. 8vo, pp. 143. Berlin, 1890; G. Reimer.

This book is a timely and welcome supplement to W. Klein's *Griechische Vasen mit Meistersignaturen*, especially since the chronology of Greek vases has received greater definiteness from the discoveries upon the Athenian acropolis within the last half dozen years. The author groups his material under six heads: I, where *καλός* refers to the picture; II, names of women; III, names of males, only on b. f. vases; IV, of males, on both b. f. and r. f. vases; V, of males, only on r. f. vases; VI, names on other vases. In the seventh chapter the historical significance of these inscribed vases is discussed: they are shown to be Attic in origin, and to belong between B. C. 540 and 440. Several indications make it clear that the inscriptions do not necessarily imply personal intimacy between the vase-painter and the persons mentioned with *καλός*; for among these names occur not only those of many eminent vase-painters but also those of highly aristocratic personages. Some of the latter the author seeks to identify

with well-known historical characters (*cf. Jahrb.*, II, p. 159 *seq.*). It is to be regretted that the important question of the chronology of the inscribed vases, as determined by their technique and decoration, is inadequately considered, that the treatment in general is sketchy, and that the bibliographic notes are meagre and unsatisfactory.—F. STUDNICZKA, in *D. Literaturzeitung*, 1890, No. 35.

## CHRISTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

J. V. ANTONIEWICZ. *Ikonographisches zu Chrestien de Troyes*. 8vo, pp. 28. Erlangen and Leipzig, 1890.

This essay is valuable in containing not only an admirable discussion of a French ivory-casket of the fourteenth century rediscovered at Cracow in 1881, but also some excellent remarks on the importance of the comparative study of the monuments of art and of literature, especially poetry, of the Middle Ages, a subject that has been sadly neglected. This casket furnishes a charming example of the union of the poetical legends with the illustrator's art of the fourteenth century; here are represented the storming of the Minne castle, the story of Alexander, Aristotle and Phyllis, of Pyramus and Thisbe, of Tristan and Isold, together with suggestions of mediæval animal fables, tales of giants, gnomes, *etc.* Certain peculiar features in the romance of Chrestien de Troyes (Launcelot and Gawain) are figured in this work of art, which leads to the suggestion that the poet's conceptions were to a certain extent moulded by the pictorial or carved representations.—FR. SCHNEIDER, in *D. Literaturzeitung*, 1891, No. 1.

F. GREGOROVIVS. *Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelalter*. 2 Bände. Stuttgart, 1889; Cotta. 20 marks.

Alike for form and substance, this history deserves to take rank, as a classic, beside the works of Gibbon and Finlay. During the period from the sixth to the twelfth century A. D., Athens, according to the ordinary view, had no history, while for the period from the twelfth to the fifteenth century the dynastic and political facts are highly complicated and the materials extraordinarily scattered. Nevertheless, by virtue of a wonderful constructive power, Gregorovius has succeeded in making a work at once instructive and fascinating. The reader is enchained by the vigorous style, the ingenuity in hypothesis, the masterly arrangement, above all by the ample background of political and social history, a background on which, to be sure, the picture of the city of Athens sometimes appears like a microscopic figure on a gigantic canvas. Gregorovius has given us more than a history of Athens; it is a history of the Greek provinces of the Byzantine Empire.—K. KRUMBACHER, in *Berl. philol. Woch.*, 1890, No. 2.